



Wm. H. DARRICK, D. D.

General Secretary, Missionary Department, A. M. Church, Room 61 Bible House, New York City.

VOICE OF MISSIONS

BY WAY OF THE CROSS

VOL. I.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER, 1893.

COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.

30 Young St., Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 30th, 1893.

To the colored people of the United States in anguish, Greeting:

On the 13th of July last, he undersigned issued a notice through the public press, to the friends of African Repatriation or Negro Nationalization elsewhere. That owing to the dreadful, horrible, anomalous and unprecedented condition of our people in the United States, it would seem, that some common action, move or expression on our part as a race, is demanded. The revolting hideous, monstrous, unnatural, brutal and shocking crimes charged upon us daily on the one hand, and the reign of mobs, lynchers, and fire-crews, and midnight and mid-day assassins on the other, necessitated a national convention upon our part, for the purpose of crystallizing our sentiments and uniting our endeavors for better conditions in this country, or a change of base for existence.

The history of the world furnishes no analogy for the state of things transpiring in this country. The bloody reign of Queen Mary, the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, nor the bloody orgies of the world's history present no parallel. For they were political, religious or civil persecutions, while ours is upon the plea of most revolting crimes perpetrated.

Therefore, if we are the execrable demons as is alleged through the public press daily, the facts should be impartially investigated and unquestionably established, and we should do it ourselves; and if our guilt is established, and mobs are indispensable to the eradication of our hideous crimes, we should constitute our own mobs and punish our own culprits, and free white men from that villainous task, as a large majority of us have always been law-respecting and law-abiding.

This council or convention will have no political character whatever. Those who wish to discuss party politics will please look for another platform for occupancy, as our meeting will be far above politics as heaven is above earth.

We recommend as much as possible, that each delegate who may expect to occupy the floor, prepare his speech in manuscript before leaving home, so that any attempt to misrepresent him may be thwarted by his written or prepared speech.

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Please allow the immediate writer of this call for a national Council to beg the delegates who may attend, what ought to be the gravest convention ever held by our people in America to come self-possessed, cool-headed and resolved to mutual respect.

Let no man, who uses ardent spirits, dream of attending unless he can promise his God that he will not touch the accused cup while the Council is in session, for it will be no place for unbalanced men. States, communities or actions sending delegates, we hope, will see they are amply supplied with funds to creditably meet their expenses and return home like gentle men at the close of the session, which may be week, or until we get through all events. *Papers please copy.*

H. M. TURNER,
By the approval of three hundred prominent and distinguished endorsers.
H. A. BUCKER,
Acting Secretary.

A Golden City in Africa.

We find in the London *Times* a letter giving a striking description of the remarkable town of Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, which is well called "The Golden City." Its name even does not appear on the maps of Africa issued ten years ago.

Not even the shouts for the queen by the thronging Britons nor the "hoche" of the enthusiastic Germans, nor the wild buzz of the Norwegians for Oscar

equaled the enthusiasm the grand hall saw at the conclusion of this sentiment.

Every man used his lungs; and with the same shallow prejudice which keeps us in the lower rank in your estimation, this exposition denied more recognition to eight millions and one-tenth of its own people. Kentucky and the rest objected, and thus you see not an Afro-American's face in a single worthy place within these grounds.

Give us only as much as you give your unforgiving enemies and we will cease to raise a voice in complaint.

Treat us only as you do those who despise with unrelenting spleen your very selves and the Afro-American will begin to take a place he hopes by brains and education to acquire.

The sunny south does not love you; it never will. We do. Yet why in heaven's

name do you take to your breast the serpent that once stung and crushed down the race that grasped the saber that helped make the nation one and the exposition possible?

Frederick Douglass.

Read the address of Frederick Douglass on Colored People's Day at the World's Fair, Chicago, in the clipping below:

Frederick Douglass, with his customary dignity and dramatic eloquence, loosed a bitter tongue against the American people Friday—the white American people. He was scoring the World's Fair management for its slap in the face of the Afro-American, and while his sarcasm was bubbling rampant for the directors he made a switch and scored the whole north, calling its people unchristian in their treatment of the Afro-American and unpatriotic to the constitution by roughly crowding the black man from all the best professions and trades. As he pointed out his convictions he ran his hands through his flowing locks and with a tragic pose declared the iron-hearted czar was softer to his freed serfs than were the American people to the unshackled Afro-Americans. The one started his new made citizens with land and a mule to work it; the Union simply turned out the weak and the strong, the old and the young, all penniless and none with a possession save the jeans and shirt on his back.

This cutting arraignment he made before 3,000 white and Afro-American visitors at the Fair "Colored People's Day." They cheered and pounded until it seemed the very pillars of Festival Hall must fall out.

THE SOUTH A BITTER FOE.

"The south hates you," continued Mr. Douglass, addressing himself to the white northerners before him. "It was the south that kept the Afro-American from a share in the glories of this great exposition. Fourteen states have abandoned their courts and judges and juries, and a wild mob invariably sits as a burlesque dispenser of justice to the Afro-American. These same states were your enemies; they sought to trample in the dust the grand republic the world can ever have. Why, in the name of bare justice, are we not treated with as much consideration as were your foes? We gave legs to your lame, shelter to your shelterless and tenderly bound the gushing wounds of your sons, riddled and torn with rebel bullets. Yet in your fawning upon these same cruel slayers you slap us in the face, and with the same shallow prejudice which keeps us in the lower rank in your estimation, this exposition denied more recognition to eight millions and one-tenth of its own people. Kentucky and the rest objected, and thus you see not an Afro-American's face in a single worthy place within these grounds.

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SHOUTS OF APPROVAL.

A torrent of applause followed each period. The row of distinguished vice-presidents cried "bravo" and the white people added their approval.

For several moments the white-haired patriarch stood speechless in the din.

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"Without the black man Christianity itself would lack an equipoise. For, while the white man gives it system, logic and abstractions, the black man is necessary to impart feeling, sanctified emotion, heart throbs and ecstasy. Thus God and nature need the black man, for without him there would be an aching void in earth and heaven. The universe would be in want of a balance wheel, and the God of eternity would again have to light the forces of creation and perform another day's work before the morning stars would sing together and the sons of God shout for joy."

"A striking evidence of the capacity of the African race was the appearance on the platform of Prince Momolu Massaquoi, son of one of the kings of the Liberia territory, who told the congress amid cheers, that the prayers of the African tribes in Liberia were with it, for as soon as they heard a congress on Africa was to be held they gathered together and prayed the great spirits to give it success, but the prayer was to be answered, only on the condition that the congress was not a scheme to take their land from them.

Prince Massaquoi was educated at Central college, Nashville, Tenn., and has just returned from Liberia after a long stay.

He came to assist his father in some trouble he had with the native tribes.

His modest, gentlemanly bearing and simple, but graceful manner elected general admiration."

It is a significant fact that Africa

alone of all the grand divisions of the earth has been singled out for a place in this series of International Congresses. Is not this an indication that we have been quickened in our remembrance of that land and of our duty to her and to all of her sons and daughters, at home, or wheresoever they have been carried captive to help build up the nations of their captors.

What the world owes to Africa will be coming out more and more as every session of this convocation passes along; and it is, I doubt not, the desire, the purpose of every member and friend of it to make it more to the payment of a large installment of that debt with a generous interest."

M. G. F. RICHMOND, whose Providence

has raised up to help elevate the Negro in this country, and to aid with his enlightenment in Africa, has collected the following amount towards the erection of an industrial school at or near Brewerville in Liberia:

1st.....\$2,00

2nd.....50,00

3rd.....5,50

4th.....1,00

Total.....\$58,50

C. E. YOUNG, Sec.

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EDITORS:

BISHOP H. M. TURNER, LL. D.

REV. W. B. DERRICK, D. D.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

BISHOP A. GRANT, D. D.

BISHOP J. A. HANDY, D. D.

REV. JOHN C. BROCK,

REV. J. B. STANDRETH, D. D.

REV. R. M. CREEK, B. D.

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NO. 10.

Rev. JOSEPH E. BOY, who was chairman of the world's congress on Africa, said among other things in his opening address to the congress:

"Some of the foremost scholars of the Old World, finding themselves unable to cross the sea and plunge into the heart of the New World, have sent forward to us their dissertations upon these questions with their warmest commendation of our endeavor. While yet two others who had expected to be with us, and whom we all would have hailed with delight, are not even able to send us their communications, suffering for the time a nervous prostration from over work. These are H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, and Hon. E. W. Blyden, minister from Liberia to the Court of St. James, the foremost African, to both of whom we would send our salutation of deepest sympathy."

"I have a word or two of congratulation, that in this assembly we are to have opportunity to observe and express the moral unity of the human race. Not that we have with us all the races; but I mean that, having with us our brethren of the race and the land that have suffered the most of wrong from our own, the caucasian, we may recognize in them and in them, the common constitutional elements of the one man made in the divine image, and so that the ideal of this identical mental and moral likeness and of the equality of rights in every individual of all the races shall be passed over to all the children of the whole family named in heaven and in earth. Mr. Arthur Silva White, the royal Scottish Geographer, in his work, 'The Development of Africa,' calls 'Africa the Parish of the Continents.' All the other races have had a hand in making the African the Parish of the races. But the Divine hand is now moving in this matter. Was it not almost a Divine provision of Victor Hugo when he said that while the nineteenth century had made a man of the African, the twentieth century would make a country of Africa? Indeed, it is clear enough that the Africans are coming on to add some new elements to civilization, and it begins to look as though in the rise and fall of nations, Africa were yet to come in her turn to stand at the head."

"It is also an occasion of congratulation that this body follows in the wake of those two international convocations, both having in view the advancement of Africa, viz. the Berlin Congress and the Brussels Conference. We have no votes to cast, no national authority to wield, no diplomacy to exploit. But we have the means of generating moral sentiment, and that is the power behind the throne whether its sovereign be a monarch or a people. By intensifying such moral influence in behalf of Africa, we may in some measure re-enforce the decrees of the Berlin congress against the slave trade and the enactments of the Brussels Conference against slavery and the rum traffic, those twin relics of barbarism. And so we may be making some reparation to Africa for the wrongs done her by our representative nations."

"Is it not a significant fact that Africa alone of all the grand divisions of the earth has been singled out for a place in this series of International Congresses? Is not this an indication that we have been quickened in our remembrance of that land and of our duty to her and to all of her sons and daughters, at home, or wheresoever they have been carried captive to help build up the nations of their captors. What the world owes to Africa will be coming out more and more as every session of this convocation passes along; and it is, I doubt not, the desire, the purpose of every member and friend of it to make it more to the payment of a large installment of that debt with a generous interest."

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LYNCH mob outrages still reign supreme in this country. Colored people are being butchered daily in the most fiendish manner. Hell seems to stalk abroad and sulphurated vengeance hold high carnival daily. A private letter, which was evidently written by some white scoundrel who was too mean to sign his name, but is in our possession, says that the Negroes must either leave the country or be exterminated and we believe that is the infamous and diabolical policy of thousands of white men.

REV. J. R. FREDRICK, P. E., writes from Freetown, Sierra Leone, that he has associated Elder Ridge with him, and united the respective pastorates.

This will give a versatility of preaching to both churches and is Wesleyan Methodist.

It would be better if more of our city churches would follow the example.

AMONG the distinguished ladies, who were present at the late Congress were Mrs. Bishop Wayman, Mrs. Bishop Arnett, Mrs. Bishop Tanner, accompanied by her two daughters, Miss Sadie and Miss Bertha, Miss Mary L. Gaines, daughter of Bishop Gaines, Mrs. Bishop Turner, Mrs. Sarah Jane Early, Mrs. F. E. Harper, Mrs. Wm. Collins, Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Mrs. William Finch, Mrs. L. E. White, Mrs. W. H. Younce, Miss Anna Force, Mrs. Jessie Montgomery, Mrs. Samuel Hatcher, Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Mrs. D. P. Brown, Mrs. Frederick Douglas, Mrs. Landona Williams and scores of others, whose names we cannot recall.

WE HAVE SOMETIMES MET TWO YOUNG LADIES

OF GREAT BEAUTY AND GRACE,

WHICH WE HAVE SEEN IN THE

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THE VOICE OF MISSIONS

Published by the Missionary Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is issued monthly and bi-monthly from Atlanta, Ga., United States of America, and the price for the present is only 50c a number, single copy 25c. It is the organ of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and what missionaries are doing in all parts of the world to bring the nations of earth to the Lord Jesus Christ. It will carry news also concerning the colored people made throughout the world by the African race and their descendants elsewhere.

Bishop Preaching Elders, and Ministers of the Gospel, and their wives are Agents for the work.

Address Mrs. C. E. Young, Secretary, 30 Young street, Atlanta, Ga., who will receive all money. Missionary Board agents are authorized to have at the editor's office, but who will, however, inspect everything at the earliest convenience upon receipt.

Any amount sent to us having been sent with the "Voice of Missions" not be treated satisfactorily, write to H. M. Turner, 30 Young St., Atlanta, Ga., and the matter will be righted at once, or upon return. If absent, or deceased, Dr. W. B. Derrick, Room 61, Bible House, New York City.

We earnestly invoke the aid of the ministers' wives, especially, in making this a living gospel for the world. Let us hope we may make this the year more observable, as a witness was the first missionary to announce to the world the resurrection of its redeemer. Sisters, will you join and help, in the cause of Moses joined with him?

BISHOP H. M. TURNER, LL. D.
Rev. W. B. DERRICK, D. D.
BISHOP'S MOTOR

Bishop A. Grant, D. D.
Bishop J. H. H. H. D. D.
Rev. John C. Brock.
Rev. J. C. Stanbury, D. D.
Rev. R. M. Cheek, B. D.

ABOUT GOING TO AFRICA.

We have more than a hundred letters and postal cards before us asking, "By what route can I get to Africa, and what will it cost?" To none of which letters have we replied nor do we expect to.

But for the information of all concerned, we will state:

That Yates and Poterfield, shippers, have two medium size vessels plying between New York city and Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, which go and come every four or five months. Price, second class fare, \$50; first class fare, \$100. We are told special arrangements can be made at times which may secure some small reduction. Address Yates & Poterfield, Williams street, New York city.

Those desiring to go to Africa by steamship, which is a more desirable route, must go by Liverpool, England, or Hamburg, Germany, but as we always go by Liverpool, we will confine ourselves to that route.

Third class fare from New York to Liverpool \$30.00, second class fare from New York to Liverpool from \$30.00 to \$40.00, first class fare from New York to Liverpool from \$60.00 to \$100.

From Liverpool to Liberia, Africa, second-class fare (for there is no third class) from \$50 to \$65, first-class fare from Liverpool to Liberia from \$35 to \$120. This does not include a little extra board while waiting in New York for the ship to start, nor does it include board and carriage expenses in Liverpool, while waiting there for the ship to start. The African ships, however, always leave Liverpool every Saturday at 10 o'clock, but when there is a large crowd, who have engaged passage for weeks in advance, you may not get accommodations and therefore have to lay over another week.

This, we think, answers all necessary questions relative to the African route. The reader can make his own calculations as to which of the passages he may desire to take.

To those who contemplate going to Africa as missionaries the following clipping will be very encouraging:

From no other part of the world is the gospel news so encouraging as from Africa. Even in these days of widely diffused knowledge, when the remotest parts of the world are rendered almost familiar to us through the medium of the printing press, it is not unusual to find misinformation and misconception prevalent concerning Africa. To correct these mistaken impressions and to convey to the minds of its readers a clear and accurate idea of this grandest of all gospel fields, is a part of the mission of The African News. There are in our own country, thousands of go-yoing young men and women who look forward hopefully to a life-time of consecrated Christian service, where they may add many jewels to their crown. For such to know, of a surety, that the field is not only ready, awaiting their coming, but that the rough, arduous, pioneer work has been largely accomplished, is intelligence at once welcome and encouraging. Yet what our missionaries have done in Angola, on the Congo and in Liberia, where many churches have been organized, schools opened and thriving Christian congregations formed, is only an earnest of the grander and more glorious work that still lies before us in those regions, ere the hearts of all their children are gladdened by the message of salvation.

Although Liberia has lately been torn and distracted by civil war, our missionaries there as a whole have suffered little. Under divine guidance and protection their work has gone forward as usual, and only in a few remote localities in the interior has it been temporarily impeded. Our missionary in charge of the station at Grand Seass on the Cape Palman and Cavalla River District is Rev. J. B. Robertson and family. Brother Robertson has experienced no trouble in consequence of the war. He tends his farm and has cultivated it skillfully and to advantage. Among his people he is a power, is greatly beloved, has been instrumental in many conversions and has organized a church which is now thriving and prosperous. His wife (formerly Miss Lelia Carlson, whom he married in July last) is a valuable aid in his field of labor, and

we are pleased to hear so many complimentary remarks made about Mrs. A. L. Ridge, in Africa. A future of great fame is predicted for her, though at the cost of great sacrifice.

The McKane's training school for nurses in Savannah, Ga., gives free instruction to persons preparing for missionary work in Africa. For further information Address A. W. McKane, M. D., 202 Liberty street, Savannah, Ga.

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ANIMAL SURGERY.

RAPID STRIDES MADE IN A NEW PROFESSION.

Horses With Glass Eyes and Wooden Legs—Plants From an Animal's Body—The Use of Anesthesia.

EFORMERLY the hostler was the medicine man of the stable, and broken bones, says the San Francisco Chronicle, were cured by a pistol bullet, but that time has passed. The veterinary surgeon of to-day is usually an educated man, carefully trained in a school of medicine and surgery. He is a man with the nerve of a surgeon and with the same delicacy of touch. He follows all the methods of his friends who know nothing about horses and all about men. He makes lots of money and usually has a free clinic for the poor, at which he treats gratuitously all the ill horse flesh in his care. Very few people are aware that operations of all sorts, similar to those performed on humanity where it isn't feeling well, are adopted and performed on the lower animals who contribute so much to man's comfort.

When a veterinary surgeon must perform a difficult and painful operation he is in no way handicapped by the want of appliances and instruments. Those were provided long ago. He has an operating table to which the most powerful and frictious horse may be strapped immovable. That table is quite an affair in itself, and its machinery, dogs and levers, make it as easily manipulated as if it weighed pounds instead of thousands.

The surgeon's dealing with a brute, however, is as merciful as it must be with a man. It is possible to strap a dumb creature and make it writhe under the knife, but it is seldom done, and in every instance where a painful operation is performed anaesthetics are administered. Members of the medical fraternity know the danger in the use of anaesthetics, but they do not know them as the veterinary surgeon does. In their use on brutes the greatest care must be taken. It is sometimes a very serious matter to restore a man under such circumstances by artificial respiration, but to do so with a horse is a physical impossibility. The bulk of the animal is too great. Still anaesthetics are used and almost always with success. In many operations it is possible to use only a local anaesthetic. It is not many years since the medical profession received a boon in cocaine, and that drug has been called into play for the relief of animals lower in the scale than man.

Horses, like men, frequently become nervous and despondent, and both are fractions when an endeavor is made to perform an operation under such conditions. In the horse a local anaesthetic is used. Frequently it is a spray of ether, again excessively cold water or a hypodermic injection of cocaine. In most cases the result is gratifying. But sometimes a general anaesthetic must be given. The sensibility of the animal must be completely destroyed, and chloroform or ether, or a mixture of both is used. The animal in a few moments is utterly insensible to pain. On a dog it is impossible to use ether, as the animal's heart will not stand it. Chloroform, however, does not act in that way.

When the animal is under the influence of an anaesthetic almost any operation known to medical science may be performed. Following the natural course of events and on the road to the greatest utility, surgery has attracted greatly more attention than medicine. There is, as in the medical profession, less of experiment in it. It is definite, and when the surgeon begins with his knives he knows just what he is about to do.

Broken limbs and bones now form subjects of almost daily treatment. There are splints of iron, bandages and lotions and all sorts of appliances to mend the fracture and prevent the animal from injuring itself. Squirrels, cats, dogs, cows, monkeys, horses and almost every animal which has a limb to break can have it put together again. The scenes in a veterinary hospital are often very curious.

It frequently happens that a horse so fractures his leg that it is impossible to repair it. There is no course open but amputation. That plan is adopted, and a wooden leg takes the place of that of flesh and bone. Such an operation costs a great deal, and is only made when the value of the animal warrants it. A horse which may have cost his owner thousands of dollars may be quite as valuable with three legs as with four, if a fourth limb of wood may be secured. The joint in the leg forms no serious obstacle and can be provided for in the artificial limb. The animal may be a little the worse for wear, but with his wooden leg will still be in the field. The same operation has been performed on valuable cows. A monkey on crutches, however, is still an ideal for the veterinary artist.

Dentistry is now, as rapid has been the march of progress in veterinary work, a special field to which men exclusively devote their energies. Specialization on many lines has already begun, and no evidence could be more conclusive that the field is already a broad one. The time is not distant when each of the more important animals will be the subject of special study and treatment.

One of the most extraordinary operations performed by a veterinary surgeon is the removal of a horse's eye and the placing of an artificial one in its place. One hardly expects to hear of such an operation in connection with an animal, but it has been done in this city, and very successfully. During that operation no other than a local anaesthetic was applied. When a search for an artificial eye was made it was discovered that none was to be had in this country, and the necessary optic had to be bought in Sweden.

It is a common thing for a veterinary surgeon to remove a cataract from an animal's eye. This affliction, which effectively blinds the animal, is common, little protection being afforded the eyes. Not long ago horses so afflicted had to remain blind, but now the removal of a cataract from a horse's eye is no more difficult and quite as frequent as from the eye of a human being.

One of the most curious operations performed on a horse is that of impinging. The animal frequently suffers from internal gases, which swell it out to a great size. The only way is to puncture it and allow the gas to escape. This is done by a peculiar instrument inserted in a mouth. It is plunged, sheath and knife, into the animal's side. The knife is then drawn out. It is so arranged that when the knife is removed passage is left for the gas to escape. As the gas leaves the horse's body a match is applied and for ten minutes—sometimes as long as fifteen and twenty minutes—the flame burns.

Perhaphs the most dangerous of all the domestic animals when it is sick is the dog. The gentlest will be the most likely and the quickest to bite, and a veterinary surgeon would think of performing no operation in which an anaesthetic is not used without first muzzle the patient.

In endurance the cow is perhaps the best subject and can stand more than any of the other domestic animals. The others display more or less ability to stand the knife, but in them all there is more of less danger.

While surgery is by far the most important element in veterinary work it by no means is the only one. Medicine is extensively practiced and in that as well as in surgery the lines of the medical practitioner are followed. Improvements are constantly being made in all directions. New appliances are being invented, new remedies tested and difficult operations undertaken. It is a field where the main consideration is to save money to the owners of animals. The purpose is essentially that of utility and experiment on many lines is possible. In that way progress is more rapid, for where there is everything to gain and very little to lose the surgeon is ready to take more risks.

SNake Charming.

"Snake charming has become a common thing nowadays," said a professional charmer holding the other day, "and the danger about the work is just sufficient to attract some people. Yes, there is always danger unless the poisonous fangs are extracted. It is almost impossible to charm, or rather drag, some species of snakes so that they can always be depended upon. They are a treacherous set, and more so when they have the poisonous fangs in their mouth. They know right away when these fangs have been extracted.

They seem to lose their pride and ferocity, and they will try to sneak away rather than to offer defiance. I have known the fiercest diamond back ever brought from Florida cool down as tame as a lamb when its poison fangs were taken out. Most of the snakes handled by charmers on the stage are harmless so far as poisoning any one is concerned. It should be a crime, too, to let those with the fangs in be exhibited.

Experiments with a bicycle fitted out with a small chemical tank and fire axe are being made by a South Boston fire company. The bicycle has cushion tires and with its whole outfit weighs about sixty pounds. The tank holds about two gallons of chemical, which amounts to a pound greater profit; but since they do a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

It is popularly supposed that the sudden discharge which usually follows a bright flash of lightning is in some way caused by the flash. Meteorologists have proven that this is not the case, and that, exactly to the contrary, it is not only possible but highly probable that the sudden increased precipitation is the real cause of the flash.

A Mean Trick.

A lawyer defending a promissory note went to lunch, leaving his books and citations on the table in the court room. The opposing counsel sneaked back into the room and changed the places of all his book marks. In the afternoon the lawyer, taking up his books, referred the court to his authorities. His lordship noted every volume and page carefully and took the case under consideration. In rendering his opinion he said:

"I was inclined, after hearing the argument of counsel for the defendant, to non-suit plaintiff, but I find, after referring to the authorities quoted by counsel, none of them bear on this case, and I am led to think that the gentleman has wilfully been trying to insult the court. He has referred me to an action of an Irishman who sued the proprietor of a monkey for damages for biting him, to a case of arson, one of burglary, two of petty larceny and three divorce cases, none of which bear on action to recover on a promissory note. Per-

haps the grossest insult to the court is the snake which is very gentle, and only one-half in possession of its senses.

The snake charmer uses certain motions in handling the reptile, and by dint of dexterity and strength the snake is easily passed from hand to hand and allowed to coil its slimy length over arms, legs and body. The charmer, however, must be constantly on the alert. When the snake becomes too lively it is time to replace it in the box.

The hand must always grasp it at certain places where the head can be guided and held from the body. This is the hardest thing the charmer has to learn, but it comes with practice. If handling a reptile with the poison fangs in one must be strong and in perfect health. Any nervousness or temerity might cost him his life. The grasp and movements must be precise and accurate. There is no room for hesitancy or uncertainty, and the strain on one's system during the performance is great. The charmer is really toying with death—and death in one of its most horrible forms."

Philadelphia Times.

Paper-Making Materials.

Almost everything in the vegetable kingdom, with large additions from the animal and mineral, will furnish the raw material for the making of paper. The only question is whether it can be reduced at allowable expense.

Horns, hoofs, hides and bones, lime, alum, resin, soda and soap, divers things from divers places, go into paper.

The mining of clay for paper-makers' use is a very considerable industry of itself. The clay adds to the body and finish of the paper, and likewise to the profit. Paper has been

made of wood, hay and stubble, of mummies and hornets' nests. The list of paper-making materials includes almost 400 items. It would be easier to catalogue the materials of which paper cannot be made.

Almost anything can be used except nails, needles and pearl buttons, feathers, pigeons and syntax, the only question being the cost of reducing the stuff to pulp.

In the ages B. C. the "reeds" forced over the paper-maker, and even for 800 of the years of our Lord the papyrus roll held its own. Then for ten centuries the lowly and despised rag was king. But kings are a little passé, and now wood is "boss" or at least divides the empire. The supply of "paper reeds" is not exhausted, the demand; a substitute must be found, and for it we go to the forests.

Wood pulp has achieved a mighty revolution in the art of paper-making, and the revolution is not ended.

The wasp has used wood paper for memorial ages, but man has been slow to use it as a fiber. The invention was finally suggested by observing a wasp's nest made of wood transformed into paper. In the search for a substitute for rags, wood has been experimented with in many places and for many years, but to Frederick Gottlob Keller, of Saxony, is due the credit of the invention about 1845.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Of the 206,000,000 natives of India but 2,000,000 can speak English, the language of the rulers.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The average woman lives longer than the average man.

All medical authorities hold that fruits are essential to prolongation of life.

Attempts have been made to counteract metrorrhagia, because they are so valuable, but without success.

According to the tracks found in a stone quarry in Connecticut, a bird with a foot eleven inches in length inhabited those parts.

Dr. Brown-Sequard says that presenting in the neighborhood of the ear, especially in front of the right ear, will stop a fit of coughing.

The hydrographic office at Washington is disposed to attribute the drought and drought in Europe this season to the scarcity of icebergs in the North Atlantic.

The Chicago Common Council has empowered the Mayor of the city to negotiate for the erection of garbage incinerators of a capacity of 100,000 tons a day.

Criminals are usually of weak physical organization. In 1883 sixty-seven per cent. of the men in French prisons and sixty per cent. of the women were sent to the hospital at some time during the period of incarceration.

The narrowest part of the Strait of Florida, through which the Gulf Stream flows at the rate of five knots an hour, is fifty miles wide, and has a mean depth of 350 fathoms. If this were stopped up the climate of this country in winter would be totally changed.

A recently constructed submarine boat, destined for the French Navy, is moved by electricity, carries a crew of twelve men, and can remain under water for two hours. It is planned to lodge under an enemy's vessel a torpedo powerful enough to break a big steamer in two.

A Precious Blood of Christ.

It is the price which He gives for the flock—the church. A ransom of no common price, but one which we are so precious as to be sufficient for this. It is a multitude that man can number; and of each of those saved one the sins were as the mountains and the waves of the ocean; their dungeon impregnated, their oppressors mighty. It was a vast ransom that was needed; but the ransom was found. The blood of Jesus, the Son of God, was sufficient to cleanse the world.

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THE BASIS, TERMS AND PROFER OF ORGANIC UNITY

Between the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Z.
Church, submitted to the Annual and Quar-
terly Conferences and to the mem-
bership at large for their
disposition.

Ministers and Members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and African
Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in all and every part of the world.

GREETING:

Grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, through our Lord and Saviour,
Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit; which hath begotten us unto a lively hope of a
blissful immortality; to whom hast begetten us both now and forever. Amen.

We, the Bishops, Chief Pastors and obedient servants of the aforesaid churches, assembled in joint council by order of our respective General Conferences, most respectfully beg leave to submit the following for your attention and consideration: For twenty-eight years or more, Committees, Commissions, and the Bishops, of the aforesaid churches, have been meeting, from time to time, with a view of effecting an organic union between these two venerated bodies; and in keeping with the last prayer of our Saviour, making the two denominations a unit, which is now seen in Ecclesiastical Polity, Faith, Doctrine, Forms and Usages. For the reason we are both Episcopal Methodists, and are Scripturally cosmopolitan in belief and practice, maintaining as we do, the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

But in every instance some non-essential issue, or definition of some term, or magnified technicality, has intervened, and the object sought, and so much desired, has been foiled, thus perpetuating a species of ecclesiasticism feudalism which has weakened and retarded our religious influence among the people, and in some instances, has been productive of results painfully sinful. Too frequently we have engaged in a competitive warfare, where nothing was at stake but the ambition of denominational conquest. Especially has this been the case with many of our ministers and lay members.

Our two last General Conferences which met in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa. respectively, created a joint commission, consisting of two members each, representing these bodies respectively; in the month of May, 1893, which twenty-four commissioners met and deliberated in Harrisburg, Pa. While this commission did not reach a basis of organic union wholly satisfactory to each General Conference, they did finally evolve such prospective terms and agreement, as enabled them to decide upon a name. This hitherto insurmountable difficulty, having been overcome, the further disposition of terms, conditions and arrangements for organic union, were referred to the two Episcopal Councils combined, and ordered to be submitted to the churches, as hereinbefore provided.

That the object may be consummated, Heaven honored, the unity of the church subserved, our people made more integral and the hearts of millions turned toward God, we, therefore invoke the prayers, charity, patience and loving-kindness, of all who are of the household of faith, upon this, the result of our prayerful labor.

TERMS OF ORGANIC UNION.

1st—Finding that both the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church have such an Episcopal form of government as is common to Episcopal Methodists; and that they alike have the twenty-five articles of religion, the general rules, the restrictive rules, and the same ordination, eucharistic, marriage, baptismal, and burial service, with class meetings, love feasts and other forms of worship peculiar to Episcopal Methodism; with general, annual, district and quarterly conferences, and such-like. We recommend that they all be retained in the United Church, with all the rights, prerogatives and responsibilities as at present.

2d. Finding that both churches believe that the sacred Scripture, is the word of God, and that the ministers and members have a concordant faith upon all the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; such as conviction for sin, justification by faith, sanctification by the Holy Spirit, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the dead, and other fundamental doctrines of Methodism, which will need no change or modification. We recommend that all statutory laws and rules be submitted to the United General Conference, for such alterations, modications or addenda, as may be found necessary to perfect and perpetuate the union.

3d. At the general conference of both connections have agreed upon a name for the United Church, namely: African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, we submit the same for the concurrence of the hereinafter designated conferences and congregations.

4th. All deeds, titles, claims and mortgages, for or against either of the said churches or denominations, shall rest or be fixed in the United Church, on and after the ratification of this agreement, as the trustees or officials, shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded as though no change of title had taken place.

5th. That the propositions, articles and terms of agreement for the consummation of the unity of the two churches, as above named and defined, we propose that the same be submitted to all the annual conferences and church or worshipping congregations throughout the bounds of both connections for their approval or ratification. And when a majority of all the annual conferences and three-fourths of all the quarterly conferences, and three-fourths of all the churches or worshipping congregations, who shall be communicant members at the time the vote is submitted and may be taken, shall concur or by an affirmative vote, shall ratify the same—the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Z. Church shall be declared one church, or denomination under the name of the "African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church."

Mission churches or congregations will not be required to vote in determining the final result of this question, as they are more subordinate or dependent than equal and mandatory.

6th. The several or respective Bishops presiding over the annual Conferences in each connection, on and after August 1st, 1892, shall submit these propositions to the said Conferences, and the majority vote, pro or con, shall be recorded upon the proceedings, and published with the minutes. And the Bishops presiding shall certify to the same, with the Conference secretary, and forward the certificate to the secretary of their respective Episcopal board or council. Also, the presiding elders shall, as they go the rounds of their quarterly meeting service, submit the same to the quarterly Conferences, and to all the churches or congregations in their several districts during some hours of their quarterly meeting services. And the result of the vote shall be attested by the presiding elder, pastor and the secretary of the stewards' or trustee board; and the presiding elder shall forward the same to the Bishop of the district, who, shall in turn, transmit the same to the secretary of his Episcopal board of council.

7th. Whenever the consent of the ministry, and membership of the aforesaid connections, has been declared as aforementioned, the senior Bishops of both bodies shall call a joint meeting of the Bishops of the respective churches; which joint board or council of Bishops, shall provide and arrange for a meeting of a united general Conference of the African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

All of which, we, in the bonds of Christian union, love and affection, and with an eye single to the glory of God; most respectfully and fraternaly have the honor to submit for your considerate judgment and prayerful disposal. In the name of the Father the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, whose blessings we your servants invoke. AMEN and AMEN.

DONE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 29TH, 1893.

BISHOPS A. M. E. Z. CHURCH.

J. J. MOORE,
J. W. HOOD,
J. P. THOMPSON,
T. H. LOMAX,
C. O. PETTY,
C. R. HARRIS,
J. C. CLINTON,
ALEXANDER WALTERS.

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